

혈관 미주신경성 실신 환자에서 24시간 활동 심전도상 심박동수 변이의 분석

강태수 · 김동주 · 권혁문 · 김인재 · 변기현 · 강석민
홍범기 · 김동수 · 최의영 · 이준희 · 박운형 · 김현승

Analysis of Heart Rate Variability in 24-Hour Holter Monitoring of Patients with Vasovagal Syncope

Tae Soo Kang, MD, Dong Joo Kim, MD, Hyuck Moon Kwon, MD, Ki Hyun Byun, MD,
In Jai Kim, MD, Seok-Min Kang, MD, Bum-Kee Hong, MD, Dongsoo Kim, MD,
Eui Young Choi, MD, Jun Hee Lee, MD, Woon Hyoung Park, MD and Hyun-Seung Kim, MD

Division of Cardiology, Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : Syncope is defined as a sudden temporary loss of consciousness associated with a loss of postural tone with spontaneous recovery. It is a common clinical problem with complex and heterogeneous etiologies, but vasovagal syncope is the main cause of unexplained syncope. Bradycardia and hypotension by transient dysfunction of cardiac autonomic nervous system have been cited as the main pathophysiology of the vasovagal syncope. Therefore, we studied whether analysis of heart rate variability (HRV) by 24-hour ambulatory ECG monitoring would reflect autonomic imbalance between cardiac sympathetic and vagal efferent activity in the patients of vasovagal syncope. **Materials and Method** : 45 patients (male = 22, female = 23, mean age = 42.2 ± 14 years) with syncope were enrolled, and divided into 2 subgroups according to the results of head-up tilt test : head-up tilt test positive (group S1) and negative (group S0). A sex-matched control group consisted of 9 healthy volunteers (male = 3, female = 6, mean age = 41 ± 6 years, Group C). The 24-hour ambulatory ECG monitoring was performed in all groups, and R-R intervals were analyzed by time- and frequency-domain methods. The time-domain measurements of HRV were mean NN (mean of all coupling intervals between normal beat), ASDNN (mean of the standard deviations of all normal R-R intervals for 5-minute segments of the entire recording), SDNN (standard deviation of all normal R-R intervals over 24 hours), SDANN (standard deviation of average R-R intervals in all 5 minutes segments of the entire recording), rMSSD (square root of the mean squared differences of successive R-R interval) and pNN50 (percent of differences between adjacent normal R-R intervals more than 50ms during 24 hours), and frequency-domain measurements were low frequency (LF), high frequency (HF) components and LF/HF ratio. **Results** : The LF/HF ratio was significantly higher in syncope patients with positive results of head-up tilt test and syncope patients with negative results than in control ($p < 0.05$). The LF, HF, mean NN, ASDNN, SDNN, SDANN, rMSSD, and pNN50 were not significantly different among these three groups. **Conclusion** : These results suggest that

: 1999 9 17
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: , 135 - 270 146 - 92
: (02) 3497 - 3330 · : (02) 573 - 0112
E - mail : kwonhm@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

the cardiac autonomic nervous system in patients with vasovagal syncope has sympathetic-activated balanced without changes of total power of both sympathetic and parasympathetic components. (Korean Circulation J 2000;30(11):1417-1422)

KEY WORDS : Heart rate variability · Frequency-domain analysis · Time-domain analysis · Vasovagal syncope.

서론	대상 및 방법
(postural tone)	대 상
,	1997 3 2000 5
가	
1-3)	
,	36 9 (group S)
가	(Group C)
가	
13% 47.5%	(Group S1, 22)
1)2)4)5)	(Group S0, 14)
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,	: 1) , , , , ,
,	, 2) digitalis antich-
6)	olinergic agent , 2) , ,
	, 3)
,	(: Hb<11 g/dl), X- (
,	, 12 - lead 24
(, , , 10
renin vasopressin)
,	4) (>30 mmHg),
가	5) (>3
,	seconds, >50 mmHg), 6)
,	7) (,
7)8)).
,	방 법
,	
24	
,	, 6 10
,	가
,	, 3 - lead
,	10

30, 2, 80 °, 1, 5, (low frequency component : 0.04 0.15 Hz), (high frequency component : 0.15 0.4 Hz), (low to high frequency ratio, LF/HF ratio) (power spectral density, msec²) LF/HF ratio - 7)8)

oterenol, Isoproterenol, 1 g/min, 3, 1 g/min, 5 g/min, Isoprot - 125%, 80 °, 20, 1, isoproterenol, (1) (vaso - depressive type) : (2) (cardio - inh - ibitory type) : 3, 20%, 가, (3) (mixed type) : 가, 24, 2 - ch - annel (Marquette 8500, Marquette el - ectronics, WI, USA) 24, Marquette (MARS 8000, Marquette electronics, WI, USA) Artifact R - R 가, 5% artifact가 artifact ASDNN, rMSSD, pNN50 10)

R - R 120%, 80%, R - R fast - Fourier transform(FFT) Marq - uette SSD, pNN50 11 - 12)

Table 1. The comparison of frequency-domain and time-domain measures

	Syncope		Control		<i>p</i> Value		
	S1 (n = 22)	S0 (n = 14)	C (n = 9)		S1 vs. S0	S1 vs. C	S0 vs. C
Frequency parameters							
LF (msec ²)	21.4 ± 8.8	28.0 ± 21.0	17.7 ± 6.4	0.24	0.26	0.19	
HF (msec ²)	4.1 ± 7.9	14.4 ± 8.6	14.6 ± 5.6	0.92	2.85	0.93	
LF/HF	1.6 ± 0.3	1.9 ± 0.9	1.2 ± 0.1	0.19	0.01	<0.01	
Time parameters							
Mean NN (msec)	851.7 ± 111.8	831.9 ± 54.4	816.0 ± 106.3	0.58	0.42	0.71	
SDNN (msec)	141.5 ± 47.6	124.1 ± 39.9	151.0 ± 25.0	0.26	0.57	0.63	
SDANN (msec)	135.1 ± 38.1	107.6 ± 37.2	140.8 ± 36.7	0.70	0.11	0.63	
ASDNN (msec)	58.5 ± 14.3	54.5 ± 15.4	55.0 ± 15.9	0.43	0.54	0.94	
RMSSD (msec)	30.7 ± 10.4	28.9 ± 10.2	36.3 ± 12.8	0.63	0.20	0.14	
PNN50 (%)	10.2 ± 9.2	8.9 ± 8.0	15.1 ± 10.0	0.67	0.19	0.11	

Values are expressed as mean ± SD

S1 : Syncope patient with positive HUT test

S0 : Syncope patient with negative HUT test

SPSS for Window(version 8.0)

가 , 24

chi-square test ,

one-way ANOVA test

25)

Bonferroni test Scheffe test

. P

0.05

25)

24

R - R

결 과

가 .

(S1 acetylcholine epi-
) (S0) nephrine norepinephrine 26)
(C) 가 . S1 ,
15 가 ,
5 2 .
24 , LF/HF ratio 27)
S1 (1.6 ± 0.3) S0 (1.9 ± 0.9) C , 24
(1.2 ± 0.1) 가 .
(p<0.05), , mean
NN, SDNN, SDANN, ASDNN, rMSSD pNN50 13-15) LF/HF ratio가
(Table 1).

고 찰

, mean NN, SDNN, SDANN, ASDNN, rMSS-
SD, pNN50

24

중심 단어 :

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